

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952  
FEB 1952 51-4AA

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**SECURITY INFORMATION**

25X1A

# INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 26 May 1952

**SUBJECT** Social and Economic Conditions, Kosang-gun

NO. OF PAGES

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1C

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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### Economic Conditions

1. Following the evacuation of Kōsōng-gun in late July 1951 and mid-October 1951 approximately thirteen thousand persons remained in Kōsōng-gun.<sup>1</sup> Many of these persons were forced to move to tunnels at Onjōng-ni (128-11, 38-41) (DT-2982) and Ch'angjae-ni (128-11, 38-40) (DT-2980) where some died of illness. In February 1952 at Kōsōng-gun persons of the lower middle class and persons without employment were selling cigarettes, salt, and soap. Authorities were arresting persons selling cereal, wine, or dough, on grounds of wasting grain.
2. In 1951 farmers in Kōsōng-gun planted about 80 percent of the arable land. ROK army operations and United Nations' air raids hindered weeding and harvesting of the land in the areas of Kōsōng-myōn (128-21, 38-37) (DT-4374), Sudong-myōn (128-18, 38-35) (DT-3970), and Kōjin-myōn (128-24, 38-26) (DT-4854). The harvest, therefore, in the Oegungang-myōn (128-11, 38-42) (DT-2943), Ch'angjōn-ni (128-11, 38-44) (DT-2987), and Sudong-myōn areas and part of the Sō-myōn (possibly 128-15, 38-41) (DT-3581) area was less than 80 percent of the harvest of normal years. Authorities requisitioned approximately 50 percent of the farm products as taxes-in-kind. Prior to February 1952 residents began to move northward because of the shortage of seed, oxen, and fertilizer. County and district officials urged these villagers to remain in Kōsōng-gun. Only 20 families of the 160 families living in Sap'yōng-ni (128-19, 38-41) (DT-4181) had food enough to supply personal needs until the grain ripened in the summer of 1952, despite the fact that there is more arable land in Sap'yōng-ni than in any other village in the district.
3. Collective farms in the Sap'yōng-ni and Kewol-ni (2710/2588/6849) areas of

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Oegŭngang-myŏn were to be established and operating by the early summer of 1952.

4. In late January 1952 commodity prices at Onjŏng-ni<sup>2</sup> were as follows:

Rice, 10 liters <sup>3</sup>	3,000 won
Rubber shoes, large size	5,000 won
Rubber shoes, small	3,500 won
Match, one box	80 won
Cigarettes, one package	200 won
Tooth brush	200 won
Penicillin, one piece	5,000 won
Sulfadiazine, one tablet	100 won
Aspirin, one tablet	50 won
Straw shoes	200 won
Laundry soap, one cake	500 won
Hair cut	100 won
Toilet soap, one cake	250 won
Socks, one pair	1,000 won
Salvarsan, one piece	3,000 won
Cotton cloth, one meter	1,500 won
Coarse cotton cloth, one p'il	6,000 won
Home brew liquor, one sung	2,000 won

5. Persons were obtaining these commodities with difficulty; usually clothing, fish, and salt were offered in exchange.
6. In February 1952 the Kosŏng-gun labor party office and the Oegŭngang-myŏn recreation center were operating salterns as a welfare project and exchanging the salt with civilians for food. Eight men, four from the labor party office and four from the recreation center, were developing the shore salterns to provide five hundred sacks of salt this year.
7. In February 1952 the North Korean army and other government organizations had priority over civilians in obtaining rations of fish and fish products in the Kosŏng-gun area. United Nations' air and sea activity restricted the fishing to an area 200 meters to 300 meters off shore. The price of 1 kilogram of mackerel when sold to army and government officials and to civilians was 41 won; the price of 20 myŏngt'ae when sold to army personnel was 600 won, and when sold to civilians 800 won. Fishing enterprises in Kosŏng-gun included the following:

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Changjon National Fisheries Office (7022/4628), employing 30 persons and managed by PAK Ch'un-söp (2613/2504/3610).

Naegungang Fisheries Association (3189/6855/0474), employing 12 persons and managed by PAK Sön-myöng (4101/0810/2494).

P'ohang Fisheries Association (3184/7309), employing 12 persons and managed by CHÖN Su-pöm (0356/1343/4636).

Changchon Fisheries Association (7022/4628), employing 15 persons and managed by CH'OE (1508) (fnu).

Namhoe Fisheries Association (0589/3232), employing 13 persons and managed by YUN Kyöng-ton (1438/2417/1470).

Oegungang Recreation Center Fishing Ground (1120/6855/0474), employing 8 persons and managed by CH'A Se-pung.

#### Medical Facilities

8. Between June 1951 and August 1951 dengue fever, resulting from malnutrition, was fatal to 120 residents of Namsa-ri (0589/3097/6849) in Changjon-ni (128-11, 38-44) (DT-2987) and to 250 residents of Onjyöng-ni. In August the population of Namsa-ri was 320 and of Onjyöng-ni 2,500. Between September 1951 and November 1951 residents of Kosöng-gun sterilized clothing with steam. During October residents received injections and inoculations. In January 1952 the people's hospital closed; two infirmaries opened in January for administering only to army and government personnel, affording priority treatment to persons possessing social insurance hospital tickets. Civilians had to obtain medicine through their own efforts. In February 1952 a disinfecting station and infirmary were at Kosöng-gun.

#### Labor Conscription

9. Prior to late December 1951 residents of Kosöng-gun were recruited to transport ammunition and food by hand from Ch'amsaem (128-15, 38-36) (DT-3572) and Söng'ung-ni (128-05, 38-43) (DT-2085) to the Wolbi mountain (128-18, 38-37) (DT-3974) front. In late December five trucks began to move the supplies from T'ongch'ön (127-54, 38-54) (DU-0506). Since late December one person from each family had been conscripted for road construction work at Onjyöng-ni for a period of 10 days each month. Each person so conscripted was being required to provide his own food and to sleep at the site of the reconstruction.

#### Evacuation

10. On approximately 20 July 1951 about 8,500 persons were evacuated from Kosöng-gun to Chöngp'yöng (127-22, 39-48) (CV-6006). On approximately 25 September 1951 about 4,300 persons from Kosöng-gun, including families of members of county police, were also evacuated to Chöngp'yöng. Each person received salt and about 200 grams of rice and other cereals daily. The evacuees lived in underground shelters which they constructed. Excepting persons engaged in fishing or employed in the fisheries associations and the consumer's guild, all residents of Kosöng-gun had been moved by February 1952 to mountain centers in Onjyöng-ni and Ch'angdae-ri which had been selected for the residents by government officials. In order to avoid United Nations' air attack, offices of Kosöng-gun political and cultural organizations had been moved to Onjyöng-ni by February 1952. These offices included the Kosöng-gun branches of the NKLP, the Korea Democratic Party, the Farmers' Union, the Women's Union, the Democratic Youth Union, and the Fatherland Defense Association.

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Security Measures

11. In February 1952 village authorities of Kosŏng-gun were recruiting civilian residents including children over 12 years of age and women for guard duty at village entrances and crossroads. These persons were unarmed and used night and day. One member of each family in Onjŏng-ni was being conscripted for this duty once every month. Police were standing guard only on special occasions. Civilian guards questioned civilians only, while North Korean army personnel were responsible for all travelers, including police and soldiers.
12. In February the principal work of the police office was surveillance of illegal brewers and peddlers. The number of police in Kosŏng-gun was to be reduced.
13. Because most of the inhabitants of Kosŏng-gun were living in caves, no air raid shelters have been necessary. No air raid signals had been given at any time. All daylight hours at Kosŏng-gun were considered to be periods of a continuous air raid. No anti-aircraft guns were near Onjŏng-ni. Three anti-aircraft installations were on a hill half way up the Kukchi mountain (128-17, 38-42) (DT-3883) at Kewol-ni.

1. [REDACTED] Comment. More detailed information on the evacuation of Kosŏng-gun was reported in [REDACTED] 25X1A
2. [REDACTED] Comment. Commodity prices at the Wŏnsan and P'ungjŏn-ni (127-22, 39-23) (CU-5960) markets in September, November, and December 1951 were reported in [REDACTED]. The commodity prices reported for late January 1952 at Onjŏng-ni are at the same level as, or are slightly higher than, the prices noted in the referenced report.
3. [REDACTED] Comment. One liter is the equivalent of approximately one and one-half small mal. One p'il is the equivalent of 40 yards. One sung is the equivalent of approximately one-half of one gallon.

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FORM NO. 51-AAA  
FEB 1952

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY China/Macao/Hong Kong

DATE DISTR. 26 May 1952

SUBJECT 1. Imports to Communist China via Macao  
2. Nan Kuang Company Shipments

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED] 25X1C

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED] 25X1A

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. During March 1952 the following goods were imported through the Shihohiao Customs:

Aviation gasoline	5,000 drums
Metal	2,143 tons
Raw rubber	1,364 tons
Rubber tires with tubes	800 tires
Cotton	73 bales
Automobiles	24 automobiles
Automobile spare parts	786 boxes
Motors	226 motors
Diesel engines	16 engines
Electrical equipment	93 boxes
Sewing machines	3,400 machines
Chemicals	64 boxes
Medicines	4,485 boxes
Microscopes	200 microscopes
Telescopes	40 telescopes
Anti-aircraft searchlights	30 searchlights
Rubber shoes	8,895 pairs
Summer military uniforms	26,730 uniforms

2. In March and April 1952 the Nan Kuang Company purchased and received a large quantity of zinc sheets. On 15 April three sailing junks arrived at Macao with 50 tons of zinc sheets, 150 200-pound boxes of germicide powder, and a quantity of black iron sheets.<sup>2</sup> On 19 April the Nan Kuang Company sent the

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junk SHANG HSIN HUNG (1728/2450/7703) to Canton with 100 200-pound boxes of germicide powder and 150 containers of germicide solution.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. The Shichiao Customs station appears to be operated by the Chinese Communists at the China-Macao border; [REDACTED]

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. A ton of black iron sheets costs about HK \$550; a box of zinc sheets, weighing 150 catties, costs about HK \$500.

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[REDACTED] Comment. In [REDACTED] the same source mentioned the Nan Kuang Company's interest in zinc plates.

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